

Scraps & Facts.

—Some men live as if they were poor all their lives, to be wealthy when they die.

—According to the most recent statistics, the amount annually disbursed in London for medical charity and poor relief, is \$5,755,000; in Paris \$2,840,000.

—We should practice temperance, if it were for nothing else but the very pleasure of it; it is the glory of a man that hath abundance, to live as reason, not as appetite directs.

—On Sunday the packet ship Westmoreland arrived at Philadelphia with five hundred and fifty Saints, "all bound for the land of Utah." A large proportion of this arrival is made up of females.

—Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, at the latest dates from Cuba, was still traveling on the Island. He visited the poetic Valley of Yumri on the 8d, whence he proposed passing over the eastern coast. The genial climate had proved of great benefit to his impaired health.

—The Alton Courier warns the public against the eating, as greens, the tops of the pie plant or rhubarb. Within the last few days, a number of instances have occurred in which they have severely poisoned those who ate of them. The symptoms were violent purging and vomiting.

—Gov. Bragg, of North Carolina, under a resolution passed by the Legislature of that State, has contracted with W. J. Hubbard, of Richmond, for the casting of a bronze statue of Washington, after the one now in the Capitol of Virginia. The work is to cost \$10,000, and when finished is to be placed in front of the Capitol at Raleigh.

—The Manchester (N. H.) American says that widow Rebecca Carleton, recently died in Bartlett, N. H., at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. She was born in 1753, and was 22 years of age when the revolutionary war began. Her eight children are all living, the youngest being very sixty.

—P. T. Barnum, it is stated, has been very unsuccessful in his trip to Europe with "little Cordelia Howard" and Tom Thumb. He was followed, too, it appears, by his creditors, who watched their opportunity to levy on him, had his speculation proved a fortunate one. It is said to be his intention to return home, take the benefit allowed him by law, and then go back to England.

—The late Rev. Dr. Sutton, Vicar of Sheffield, once said to the late Mr. Peck, a veterinary surgeon: "Mr. Peck, how is it you have not called upon me for your account?" "Oh," said Mr. Peck, "I never said a gentleman for money." "Indeed!" said the Vicar; "then how do you get on if he don't pay?" "Why replied Mr. Peck, "after a certain time I conclude that he is not a gentleman, and I then ask him."

—There are in the United States 1,217 distilleries, in which 5,240 persons are employed; a capital of \$8,507,674 is invested. They consume yearly 11,367,761 bushels of corn, 3,787,170 bushels of barley, 2,143,927 bushels of rye, 56,910 hogsheads of molasses. They manufacture 42,401,920 gallons of ale, 41,864 gallons of whiskey and high wines, and 6,500,000 gallons of rum, being about four gallons of liquor for every man, woman and child in the country.

—Ex-Governor Bebb, of Ohio, who recently fired upon a party of serenaders, at his residence in Winnebago county, Illinois, and killed one of them and wounded others, has been honorably discharged, after a full investigation of the matter. The serenaders, it appears, were a gang of insolent rowdies, who surrounded the house of the ex-Governor, and insulted his family, until he was compelled to fire upon them, after begging and coaxing them to leave.

—There are no less than 100,000 German inhabitants in the city of New York. The following statistics are given regarding them. "They have upwards of twenty places of public worship, upwards of fifty schools, ten book-stores, and five printing establishments, a German theatre, German opera, and concerts innumerable. Many of them are practical furriers, surgical instrument makers, manufacturers of pianos and fancy articles, grocers, bakers, confectioners and hotel keepers. There are several German daily, weekly and monthly newspapers."

—The Boston Traveller says it is estimated that the whole amount expended in the business of exploring and working the copper mines on Lake Superior, up to Jan. 1, 1857, was about \$8,000,000. The present value of the best mining establishments in that region, is set down at \$5,500,000, and the whole amount of copper produced up to Jan. 1, is estimated at \$8,163,100. Balance in favor of the mines, \$278,100; but if the more unsuccessful establishments be estimated at one-fourth of their cost, and this estimate added, the balance will be more than doubled.

—The statement of the officers of the mint for the month of May shows deposits of \$101,489 of gold, and \$199,685 of silver; of which sum \$66,639 were received on exchange for the new cent. The aggregate of gold, silver and copper received during the month is \$386,499. The coinage for the same time was \$161,590 in gold, and all in dollar pieces; in silver \$203,000, in quarter dollar and dime pieces. The number of new cents coined is three million eight hundred thousand. Of copper, \$5,115 of old cents were received in exchange for the new. And the total coinage of the month is \$402,590. The whole number of pieces coined of all descriptions is 4,977,59.

—The suggestion of our correspondent, (says the North Carolinian,) "a lover of corn bread" is worthy of attention. Corn in these times of pressure and want, it seems to us, can be better employed on the kneading board and in the kitchen, than soaked in the distillery tub for "stagger juice." Its legitimate purpose is to fatten, not to blight and crimson with the poison glow of "bald face" and "red eye." It is true that whiskey is the healthiest liquor that a man can drink—we admit that—for of three young men we knew over in Georgia, two drank brandy and died soon, while the third who drank whiskey altogether is now living—in the Georgia Penitentiary, and is a hard working, sober, frugal shoemaker for the State, and has his head shaved once every two months as an evidence of the esteem and respect of the proprietors of that great institution. But corn bread is healthier than corn whiskey, notwithstanding—besides being cheaper, more palatable and a more respectable article of domestic consumption.

The Yorkville Enquirer

EDITED BY
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YORKVILLE, S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1857.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

We are requested to state that the new Methodist Church at Rock Hill, in this District, will be dedicated on the third Sabbath in this month. Several ministers are expected to be in attendance.

HALF MEASURES—NO MEASURES.

There is no stronger evidence of the superficiality and imbecility of Southern statesmen, than the disposition which they manifest to trust to temporary expedients, and defer as long as possible, a bold and decisive course of action. When we have every reason to believe that constitutional liberty is at an end, and no ground of hope that a disinterested patriotism on the part of the North, will induce her to give new constitutional guarantees to the South—when we are told by our wisest men, that we are stronger now, comparatively, than we will ever be again, and can now best assert our rights—when we see dangers thickening daily around us and not one star breaking through the gloom—we have every inducement to act promptly and effectively, and to build our plans upon sound statesmanship, and not to trust to the half measures of political tacticians. But let some political schemer, who wishes Federal offices or Federal honors, suggest some remedy—something to postpone definite action, and instantly it is seized upon as a certain cure, and after being puffed into a temporary celebrity, and deluding us with the semblance of reality, it dies away and leaves us just in the same dilemma from which it was to have extricated us. Such remedies resemble those patent nostrums, which, worthless in themselves, are yet prescribed indiscriminately for every disease, without reference to its cause or peculiar diagnosis. And that the result should be the same—mere temporizing till the disease becomes remediless—is not surprising.

A revision of the Constitution, at one time advocated by Mr. CALHOUN, and perhaps, feasible at that time, is now utterly impracticable. The simplicity of SANCHEZ PANZA could conceive of nothing more absurd, than that the Northern section of the Union will ever consent to any amendment which does not increase their power. If they would consent to such an amendment, there would be no use for it—for they are the aggressors, and if they were disposed to do us justice, they would do it voluntarily. Besides, could human language so express any constitutional restriction, that human ingenuity could not find a plausible evasion? No, the fact stands out boldly before us, that the North and South are two people, different in all their political and domestic ideas and general characteristics. No human wisdom can make these harmonize—can make them one people—and constitutional restrictions will be useless and nugatory so long as it is the interest of an unprincipled dominant power to violate them.

Commercial secession is another absurd expedient. It is absurd because it is based on shallow ideas of political economy, and of the motives which guide the majority of men. In the first place, it is to our interest to trade with the North; it is to our interest that she should do our manufacturing to a certain extent, for we must have a poor economist, who cannot see that she can manufacture many things cheaper and better than we could do. It is right therefore, that we should trade with her, but it is also right that we should trade on equal terms, and that we should be allowed to conduct that trade without any tariff enactments in favor of the North. The principle in human nature which will lead us to carry on this trade is love of ease, a willingness to submit to an evil which oppresses us indirectly, rather than endure one which would call for great exertions, and perhaps fail at last of any beneficial end. With two such contracting influences against it, what chance is there for success?

The next expedient suggested, is prohibition by the extreme Southern States, of the introduction and sale of slaves from the border States. This cannot be effected, and could it be carried out, it would engender ill-feeling and hasten the crisis it was intended to procrastinate. Besides, it would not restore equality between the North and South, and that is what we desire. We wish to put on a footing of equality in the Union or of perfect independence out of it. This expedient effects nothing of the kind—away with it!

Re-opening the slave trade, or the introduction of Coolies, has more plausibility than any other suggestion. Could the slave trade be re-opened, it would cause a powerful reaction in favor of the Southern States, but how absurd to talk of re-opening this trade where we cannot do the least thing which is opposed to the wishes or inclination of the North. True, we have politicians among us who are simple enough to believe, or hypocrites enough to pretend to believe, that the Northern Democracy will aid us in securing some of these safe-guards—but what is the Democracy but a libel on its former self?

It is strange how parties change their aims, and by retaining the old name, delude us into the belief that "all is right." Years ago the Democratic Party stood up boldly for a conservative government. It aimed at preserving the conservative element of State-sovereignty and restricting the action of Congress to the letter of the constitution—to-day its sole aim is to save the Union in order that its victorious leaders may enjoy the spoils. The Democracy is at present more to be dreaded than any party in our country, for they wield the power, and the prestige of a glorious past, will better enable them to betray us in the future. That it is corrupt enough to do this, we have good evidence—the evidence of Carolina's most gallant, and independent statesman, Hon. L. M. KERR. The *Cheraw Gazette* sketches his opinion on this point; given in his recent speech to the citizens of Cheraw:

"He discussed the Kansas question—presented it in its many phases, and expressed his apprehensions of the portentous struggle of Northern fanaticism, aided by Southern treason, to crush out the rights of the South in that Territory. He expressed his want of confidence in Walker and Stanton, both of whom he denounced as unprincipled trading politicians, who were ready to sell the slaveholder's interest in Kansas for a price. He spoke of the National Democratic party—of its want of principle, and its readiness at all times to sell the South at any price which would secure to its leaders the glorious spoils of victory. He said that it was this party that had, time and again, robbed the South by tariff exactions—had shown her of her rights in the Territory of California—and, by advice of Walker, had robbed her of a portion of Texas to make it free soil—expressed his fears that the same party would force the slaveholder out of Kansas, and make that a free soil State. He said he went with the Democratic party, but was not of it."

With this view of our prospects before us—of the different expedients on which we are to depend for ultimate safety—we are not fully impressed with the belief that "half measures are no measures." There is only one plan which has ever been suggested, to which there can be no valid objection, which embraces the entire ground, which is as comprehensive as the evil which it promises to eradicate, which is statesman-like in its efficacy and completeness, which is a natural remedy, and opposed neither to the laws of economy nor the dictates of prudence. That remedy is the creation of two Nations of the present populous and discordant one. We object to the size only, so far as it produces geographical differences

and contrary interests. And this is another reason in favor of our remedy—for there is no other one which will meet it completely and successfully. Once divided, and it will be to the interest of the South to trade with the North, and the latter will be compelled to give us her trade in a manner sanctioned by justice and equity. We do not believe there is any other remedy—we have no faith in the statesmanship which points the South in any other direction, and we think it but justice to ourselves, honorable to our forefathers, and advantageous to posterity, to bring about this issue now when we are able to effect it, peacefully and successfully.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

No true friend of humanity can mark without pleasure, the prosperous condition of the "Sons" in our District. A little more than two years ago and they numbered but one Division—"King's Mountain," which scarcely had vitality enough to keep together its thirteen or fourteen members. In 1856, Gen. CAREY, at the solicitation of the Grand Division, visited this District, and among other places, it was the good fortune of Yorkville to listen to that eloquence whose magic has melted the seared and callous heart of the drunkard, as it recounted the ruthless deeds, the brutality and treachery instigated by the demon of alcohol. At his suggestion, the York Division was organized and a new stimulus given to the dormant cause. The new Division and the King's Mountain, now entered into generous rivalry and extended their protecting arms around. The town was thoroughly indoctrinated—so much so as to give tone to the place, and to carry the municipal elections triumphantly in favor of the dry ticket.

Since the visit of Gen. CAREY, the cause has rapidly extended through the country, and eight new divisions have unfurled the banner of light, and pledged themselves to "Love, Purity and Piety." "Bethesda" first led the way—a right-angled champion in the cause; then came the no less valiant "Centre" and the stalwart "Rock Hill." "Betheshiloh," "Bethel," "Union," "Fort Mills" and "Concord," younger brothers, yet powerful as the youthful David with his sling, have since wheeled into the fight. The Son's and Daughters of Temperance, from the thirteen or fourteen members, which composed the King's Mountain Division, have increased to seven or eight hundred. The good effect is incalculable. Some few of their shame have returned to tread again the dark paths of sin and iniquity, to wallow again in the mire and to glut their swinish souls once more in the cess-pools of corruption. But these are few in number, and though to be desired, it is not to be expected, that all men can be made to see the beauty of temperance and become so strengthened in the cause that they can resist the fascinations of the charmer, "charm he never so wisely." But it is no objection to the "Sons," that by their sympathy, their persuasion, and all the appliances which humanity can suggest, they are unable to reform a few of the most confirmed and hell-grounded victims of intemperance. It is no reproach to them that they cannot watch over the fallen and wretched inebriate at all hours, to keep off the myrmidons of Satan, since even the Cherubim with their flaming swords, were forestalled in their watch, and the "trail of the serpent" left on the robes of Eden.

But let the "Sons" be judged by the aggregate of good which they have achieved, and there is no honest man, who will not admit that they have accomplished much for the cause of humanity and philanthropy. No man whose opinion is worth a fig, or whose honesty is not more than suspected, will deny this. The stupidity of ignorance, the dogmatism of prejudice, the soundness of self-interest, or the fear of losing caste with gentlemanly black-legs, is the only cause which prevents an open avowal by all, of the good which the Sons have achieved and are still achieving. But while many will admit, that, judged by its fruits, (the only fair test) the Temperance organization is the offspring, of philanthropy and charity, and not unworthy of its noble parentage, they still withhold their names, and a large portion of their influence from the Sons.

Is this as it should be? Are there not sins of omission as well as of commission? Is that minister of the Gospel, sure that he is not guilty of the former, when convinced that this organization is effecting good, and promoting the happiness, the morality and, indirectly, the religion of the country, he still withholds his name and says to others go—I think you are right? There are many men, lay and clergy, in this position. But it is a matter of congratulation that in some of our Divisions, zealous ministers of God are present to invoke the blessings of Heaven upon the cause. Each of the Divisions in Yorkville has a minister—"Bethesda" has one, so has "Betheshiloh,"—"Rock Hill" has two, which perhaps will account for its being the largest Division in the district. The rest we believe have none, though we cannot speak with certainty of them all. These ministers are divided among the Presbyterians, Independent Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists.

It is worthy of remark, that though there are ten Divisions in the district, they are all on one side. A line drawn North and South, passing through the village, would likewise pass near the "Centre Division" on the North, and the "Bethesda Division" on the South, thus cutting the district into two portions; and the six remaining Divisions are all East of this line. No one is found West of it. Why is this? Have they a superabundance of corn to waste in distilling? We hope they are only waiting for some one to take the lead, and they will then come up gallantly to the charge. We have heard different men from the Western portion of our district express a desire for some movement to be made; and why do they not call a meeting and organize Divisions? The flame will soon spread. The old fog will soon give way, and the lawlessness and immorality of the country will soon perceptibly diminish. We ask them, are there not respectable, honest, intelligent and temperate men enough, in the western part of the district, favorable to the cause, to organize new Divisions in their neighborhoods? Be up and doing—act immediately, so that you may have a share in the great celebration on the 23rd of July. Come at least, and hear the orators and be convinced, if you yet hesitate.

HORNBACKE'S SOAP.

The indiscriminate puffing of untried humbugs, has much in it to condemn, but when "something new under the sun" has been discovered, it is perfectly right that it should be known. To that large class of individuals whose most striking characteristic is "dirt," Hornbake will prove a real benefactor, if it will but give his soap a trial. It is admirably suited for the toilet as well as washing clothes, and the great beauty of it is, that it cleanses just as well in cold, as in warm water. It is made at the expense of four cents per pound, without a particle of grease or lye. Mr. WERNER, MORELAND, the Proprietor, is now here, and will sell recipes to all who wish to make cheap soap and have clean faces.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE.

Will be found a fragment of a pretty poem, by "WILLIE." We are proud to see the poetical talent of our young friend developing itself so fast. We predict for him a bright future. On the same page will be found the original story promised last week. It conveys a good moral and we commend it to all. The conclusion will be given in our next.

THE COURT OF EQUITY.

Will begin in this place next Monday—his Honor, Chancellor DEXAN, presiding. There are one or two cases of some importance on hand.

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE.

The June Number of this monthly is now on our table. It is right pleasant to chat about the merits and demerits of a Magazine—especially of a new one. But the novelty of *Russell's* has somewhat passed away, and our gossip about the third Number shall be critical as well as laudatory. "The Aggressive Nature of Christianity"—the leader—is more paradoxical than profound. There is really nothing contradictory in the claims of Christianity to be a "religion of peace," while at the same time "it shows no quarter to what is not with it." Because at the same time it claims to be a religion of truth, and truth cannot compound with error. There can be no compromise antagonism between them—as between the Orsmond and Ahirman of Persian Mythology—until one or the other achieves a complete triumph. But Truth in itself, is catholic and unique. There is no elemental war—no *disjecta membra*—no incompleteness—no want of harmony about Truth or its synonyme—Christianity, so that it may very properly be called a religion of peace to those who feel its sanctifying influence. To those who do not feel this influence, it is no religion at all—but a two-edged sword. The whole secret then of the aggressiveness of Christianity, lies in the elemental war between truth and error. Christianity will triumph over infidelity and paganism, just as truth triumphs over falsehood, light over darkness—humanity over inhumanity, and true wisdom and science over empiricism and philosophy, "falsely so-called." The latter portion of the article is forcibly written and highly suggestive. Among the other views suggested, is the probable destiny of the existing churches—"The reforms which grew out of the reformation have themselves become petrifications, and would now confine the growth which they can no longer nourish or develop. It is the instinct of all clergy systems to cling to existing forms and traditions, and regard their boundaries as absolute and ultimate." This remark is just, and deserves further expansion. It seems, heretofore, that all "clergy systems" as they grow older, adapt themselves to the vices of mankind, and instead of depending on the vital principle of truth, seek to court the favor of the reprobate by latitudinarian interpretations and palliating compromises. This relaxed condition soon disgusts the sincere, and consequently a new system springs up, more zealous, stern and uncompromising. This routine of revolution, must continue so long as man will delude himself with the belief that truth will gain anything by attempting to soothe and pacify error—or in other words, so long as a denomination will lower its standard of morality and purity, to court the rich and great, and "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that might follow fawning." We commend this article to all on account of its suggestiveness.

The "Stanzas," "Is she not lovely," expressive of the poetical soliloquizing of a doating mother, gazing on her daughter arrayed in bridal robes, are quite tender and motherly. She was indeed lovely unless her "ma," blinded by affection, could not see her faults; for she says, "And yet—full well I know that virgin heart—No wifely duty will she leave undone; Nor will her love neglect that woman's art, Which courts and keeps a love already won."

In no light, girlish levity she goes. Unto the altar where they wait her now, But with a thoughtful, prayerful heart that knows The solemn purport of a marriage vow. And she will keep, with all her soul's deep truth, The lightest pledge which binds her loved and true; And she will be—no less in age than youth—My noble child will be a noble wife. Perhaps so, but the case sometimes turns out differently.

"Estcourt," or the memoirs of a Virginia Gentleman, is a domestic story, commenced we believe, in the first number. We have not read it, but suppose it contains every ingredient which enters into a good story—love diversified with occasional squabbles, delectable nonsense, wonderful exhibitions of feeling, quiet humor, anguish and joy, disappointment and sorrow, to be rounded with success and felicity at last.

On the heels of this (no doubt) pleasant tale—follows "A Years Courtship." "Well, we had rather see it than hear tell of it"—we suppose the ladies will say—nevertheless let our lover speak for himself. It will be seen that he is very susceptible—falling in love at first sight—perfectly thunderstruck!

"I, chasing some forgotten dream, And in a poet's illest mood, Caught, as I passed, a white-haired gleam. A slutter opened—there she stood, Training the ivy to its prop— Two blue eyes, and a brow of snow Flashed down upon me—did I stop? She says I did—I do not know."

But all that day did something glow Just where the heart beats; frail and slight, A germ had slipped its shell, and now Was pushing softly for the light."

This shadowy feeling so exquisitely expressed in the last couplet, germinated in March, but the Spring became more genial and our Lothario continued:

"April saw me at her feet, 'Dear month of sunshine and of rain! My very fears were sometimes sweet And hope was often touched with pain. For she was frank, and she was coy, A wifely April in her ways, And in a dream of doubtful joy, I passed some truly April days. May came, and on that arch, sweet month, The smile was graver in its play, And softening with the softening south My April melted into May."

But we have not space to give more of this exquisite, lovely, kissable poem than the *dénouement*: "So all is told, I count on thee To see the priest, Hal! pass the wine! Here's to my darling wife to be! And here's to—when thou findest her—thine!" "A Braid of Auburn Hair" is a delightful episode—not so caustic as the Rape of the Lock—but going to show from what a slight cause, such an important affair as a match—perhaps a family—may spring. "Sunset" is of course quiet, serene, calm, meditative, &c. "A few thoughts on Southern Civilization," brings us again back from the realms of romance, and love and song, to the serious and the grave. It would better accord with the sense to entitle this article—"A Definition of Civilization"—for really it applies as well to Nova Scotia as to the South. The piece itself is not objectionable, but reminds us of the habit which some mothers have of naming their children after some famous personage—to whom generally they are the very antitheses.

"On pressing certain flowers" is a "poem," and that is all that can be said about it—the first stanza is tolerable—the last ditto. "Margaret Fuller Ossoli" is a noble woman, such a one as we love to contemplate, worthy to have been a Grecian mother or a heroine of the Revolution. This appreciative review of her last production, is well written.

"One too many," is a tale of considerable interest—somewhat improbable—points no moral, but still fascinating and thrilling. "Infamy," is too common a phenomenon to have much light thrown upon it by a sonnet. We would not give Wordsworth's one line

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy" for the entire fourteen, though they "do very well." "Charlemont," a review of GILMORE SIMMS' novel bearing that title, is very good. "The Southern Quarterly Review," is itself reviewed. We mention it to disapprove of the sentiments expressed on duelling. "We deeply re-

gret" that *Russell's* has taken a false position on this subject—even more so, since it has only the milk and water reasoning that, because HAMILTON and CLAY, and other great men violated a fundamental law in morals, in all future time, duelling is a consecrated and ennobling custom!

"Victor Hugo" is the most readable article in this number. It is—we learn from the *Times*—the production of H. H. CALDWELL.

"Success in the World," is a sensible view of the hooks and crooks by which men reach the top of the ladder in this world. The three distinct roads to preferment are thus "graded": "First, the devilous lane of down-right chicanery; second, the macadamized semita of *fact*; and third, the highway of 'genius wedded to integrity.' A really clever rogue—despite the numerous sage maxims to the contrary—usually 'comes to preferment.' There is only too much truth in this, for we daily see proofs of it. Men are daily flattered and caressed, who richly deserve the fate of HAMAN, and would not doubt get it, but they happen to belong to the largest class of mankind, and consequently go scot-free.

The "Editors' Table" is loaded with fine sayings and fine criticisms. The defence of BULWER is just, as it was deserved. The idea of comparing THACKERAY with BULWER, is simply ridiculous. The coarse humor and buffoonery of the former, can never compete with the "vivid wit," "the massiveness of thought," the eloquence and the noble ambition in BULWER's latest novels. "The Caxtons" is worth all THACKERAY's works—with his lectures and admirers thrown in.

But we have not time for a more extended notice of the many rare bits on the "Table," or even to mention the notices of new works, &c.

MILES JOHNSON.

Read the "Declaration of Independence," in which Miles JOHNSON, takes occasion to hint at the stock of saddles, harness &c., kept constantly on hands at his Factory above WEIKER & WALKER'S New Carriage Shop. It is the peculiar characteristic of JOHNSON'S genius that he gives his saddles springiness and elasticity which completely counteracts the disastrous effects of poor hard trotting horses. Besides, they are so adjusted to the vertebrae of the animal that he moves with a gracefulness and ease unknown to any Bonaparte since the fall of the great Corsican. There is undoubtedly as much science in making a saddle as in cooking a beef steak. In fact, in some countries, equestrianism and *cuisine*, are closely connected. Some of the Eastern tribes cook their beef steak by placing it between the saddle and the horse, so that at the journey's end, their supper is ready for mastication. But the object aimed at in this country, is to keep from cooking the horse and rider. On this subject MILES JOHNSON has expended much thought, and the result is that he can furnish the cheapest, springiest saddle to be found in Yorkville, or any where else.

"D. P." Your communication has been received, but owing to the fact that it is not intelligible, and could answer no good purpose, we respectfully decline to publish it.

LAND FOR SALE.

To those who desire to purchase lands, Messrs. J. & E. B. SROWZ offer strong inducements. See their advertisement and consult Col. S. N. SROWZ, of this place, who will give any desired particulars.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

On Saturday next, there will be a temperance demonstration at Union Academy in this district, to which all "Sons" and the public generally, are invited. Speeches will be made by Mr. B. P. PENNERY and others.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

According to the report read by Dr. MOORE, Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, the number of students matriculated during the year in all the Seminaries is 97—14 less than last year.

The Committee on Systematic Benevolence reported that returns had been received from 24 Presbyteries, signifying that this cause was rapidly gaining ground among the churches, and was working well, resulting in increased contributions.

The resolutions respecting the American Bible Society were taken up, but action upon them were deferred till the next assembly.

A vote on the slavery question was taken, resulting as follows: Yeas 167; nays 26. The North voted aye, unanimously. The South protested against the vote.

The Home Missionary question was referred to a Committee, who will report to the next General Assembly.

We did not receive all the numbers of the *Presbyterian Herald*, and as yet have seen no action in reference to the Union of the Presbyterians and the Independents.

MERE-MENTION.

The Georgetown Times nominates Chancellor DEXAN for the United States Senate, in place of Judge BUTLER, recently deceased. Mr. HOUTS COCHRAN, of Charlotte, N. C., was killed on Thursday last, by the accidental discharge of his gun. W. C. TYLER, of Louisville Ky., purchased forty-four feet on the corner of Vine and Main streets, St. Louis, last week, for what he paid \$1,790 per foot—\$78,790. The wheat crop in that part of Southern Illinois called "Egypt," promises to be finer than ever before.

One farmer calculates to get thirty bushels per acre from his two hundred and fifty acres. It is believed that Col. CUMMINGS, of Missouri, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been selected for the Governorship of Utah. Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, has received the appointment of the court of Prussia. The following gentlemen have been suggested by different papers for the Presidency of the South Carolina College: Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, DR. DICKSON, DR. THOMAS WELLS and Ex-Gov. MEANS. Gen. WALKER has left New Orleans for Washington. Gov. GARDNER refuses to remove Judge LORING. Mr. JOHN PHIBBS, the original projector of the Pacific Railroad, committed suicide in New Orleans. The *Fairfield Register* announces the death of JAS. F. GABLE, of Winnsboro, well known as the proprietor, for a long time, of the Winnsboro Hotel. Dr. KANE'S heirs have been paid \$57,000 for the sale of the famed explorer's work, the "Arolic Expedition," and professor LONGFELLOW, it is said, netted \$18,000 by the sale of "Hiawatha." There was, on the first day of June, masses of frozen spray and snow, fifty feet in solid thickness, under the American side of the Falls at Niagara. A heavy rock thrown upon them makes no more impression than upon hard ice. According to a statement in the New York Courier, 342 vessels have been lost at sea since the 1st of January. They were valued at \$9,413,000. A man ceases to be a "good fellow the moment he refuses to do precisely what other people wish him to do. The Rev. DANIEL W. PIERCE, of the town of Bellevue, Michigan, recently eloped with his hired servant girl, leaving behind him an amiable wife and two children.

On the occasion of the benefit of Madame BOURBOIS, the prima donna, at New Orleans, Friday night, diamonds valued at \$1,500 were thrown on the stage to her. HENRY WARD BEECHER has condemned the drama, the stage, and its representatives, in unmeasured terms. "Mrs. PARTINGTON says that her minister preached about 'the parody of the probable son.' Panch suggests, in anticipation of the titles to be bestowed upon the Queen's physician, Dr. LOCOCK, that he be dubbed Lord DELIRIUMS.

BARRY RICHMOND thinks it provoking for a

woman who has been working all day mending her husband's old coat, to find a love-letter from another woman in the pocket. It is said that no fort ever suffered so much from a single battle, as has the piano-forte from the battle of Prague.

The mission of St. Petersburg, it is thought, has been tendered to Hon. F. W. PICKENS, a supporter person to fill the Presidency of the S. C. College.

The French Navy comprises 527 vessels, of which 200 are steamers, and carrying altogether 15,077 guns. The American navy numbers 70 vessels, carrying 2,248 guns. The fruit crop in Kentucky, with the exception of peaches, promises more than an average yield. The Abbeville *Banner* says that the prospect for a fine wheat crop in that district, is very good, and should it not suffer from rust, the yield will be very large. The annual examination of the Spartanburg Female College will be commenced on the 2d of July. Ex-Governor MAXX will deliver the address before the DeSmet Library Society, and Rev. E. H. MYERS of Charleston, will preach the commencement sermon. In Laurens District, the *Herald* says, oats and wheat look very promising, and cotton is doing well. Corn is low, but if the season is fair, a good crop is expected. The Newberry *Mirror* says that the weather is at present favorable to the growing crops, but that farmers complain about the bad stand of cotton.

The Lancaster *Ledger* says, that in the upper portion of that District planters have been plowing up the cotton and putting corn in its place—the cotton having generally died during the cold weather. In the lower part of the District the prospects for crops are better, though cotton is very small, and affords just enough for a stand. Generally, wheat crops are equal, or above the average—cotton small and bad stand.

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT IN MEXICO.

We willingly publish the following card, as the Palmetto Regiment deserves to have its history written by an able hand, and we have no hesitation in saying that BEN LANE POSEY is equal to the task:

"Gen. Quitman, not long ago, expressed a wish that the history of the services of the Palmettos in Mexico, should be written. I have heard other expressions of interest in behalf of such an effort; and, as one of the two hundred survivors of that regiment—an actor in all its battles—a partaker of all its hardships—and, as one who fired the first and last gun on the Vera Cruz front—I shall, in about two weeks, commence publishing a history of that Regiment's services and sufferings."

"It will be published through the columns of the American, and will run over a period of three months in its publication, which also embraces the summer political campaign of this year, in the most able and nobly contested District in the State."

"I will send the American to subscribers, for three months, containing this history, and also the argument on the American side in the pending campaign, at the following rates: Weekly, \$2 00. To Weekly, \$3 00. All papers, especially those of Alabama and South Carolina, are earnestly requested to copy. Subscribers will address BEN LANE POSEY, Editor American, Marion, Ala.

CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

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